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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/581,050	05/30/2006	Akihito Fujimoto	624-46217X00	7105
20457 7590 12/02/2008 ANTONELLI, TERRY, STOUT & KRAUS, LLP 1300 NORTH SEVENTEENTH STREET SUITE 1800 ARLINGTON, VA 22209-3873				
EXAMINER MUKKAMALA, SANDEEP				
ART UNIT 4152		PAPER NUMBER		
MAIL DATE 12/02/2008		DELIVERY MODE PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/581,050

Applicant(s)

FUJIMOTO ET AL.

Examiner

SANDEEP MUKKAMALA

Art Unit

4152

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/DE)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5/30/06, 8/29/06, 11/03/06
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: ____

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ezaki et al. (US 4808334).

Ezaki teaches a method for producing and sterilizing composite emulsion (such as cream) under ultra high temperature (UHT) wherein heating at 130 to 150 Celsius for 2 to 60 seconds (Col. 2 line 60, Col. 6 line 61). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Ezaki before him or her, to produce and sterilize the pork bone extract (instead of cream) using UHT because sterilization is a well known technique for food liquids enabling it to be stored for longer periods of time without decomposition and can maintain stability during storage (Col. 1 line 9, Col. 2 line 25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to adjust the temperature and time for the intended application, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980). The motivation for doing so would have been to store for longer periods of time without decomposition and to maintain stability during storage (see above).

Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuehner et al. (US 6488974).

Kuehner teaches a method for producing and sterilizing milk under ultra high temperature (UHT) utilizing a temperature of between 125 and 150 Celsius for a time about 1 second and 5 minutes (Col. 2 line 67, Col. 3 line 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to adjust the temperature and time for the intended application, since it has been held that discovering an

optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980). The motivation for doing so would have been to store for longer periods of time without decomposition and to maintain stability during storage (see above). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Kuehner before him or her, to produce and sterilize the pork bone extract (instead of milk) using UHT because sterilization is a well known technique for food liquids and it would enable it to be stored for longer periods of time without decomposition and can maintain stability during storage (see above).

Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hasting (US 4534986).

Hasting teaches a method for ultra-high temperature treatment of liquids (abstract). Hasting also teaches that the method is applicable to a range of liquids, for example milk, fruit juices, yeast and meat extracts etc (Col.1 line 24). The UHT treatment temperature is taught to remain above a temperature of 135 Celsius for at least 2 seconds (Col. 4 line 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to adjust the temperature and time for the intended application, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980). The motivation for doing so would have been to store for longer periods of time without decomposition and to maintain stability during storage (see above). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Hasting

before him or her, to produce and sterilize specifically pork bone extract (instead of general meat extracts) using UHT because sterilization is a well known technique for meat liquids and it would enable it to be stored for longer periods of time without decomposition and can maintain stability during storage (see above).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SANDEEP MUKKAMALA whose telephone number is (571)270-7043. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thurs 8:00 AM - 6:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Del Sole can be reached on (571)272-1130. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/SANDEEP MUKKAMALA/
Examiner, Art Unit 4152

/Joseph S. Del Sole/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 4152